

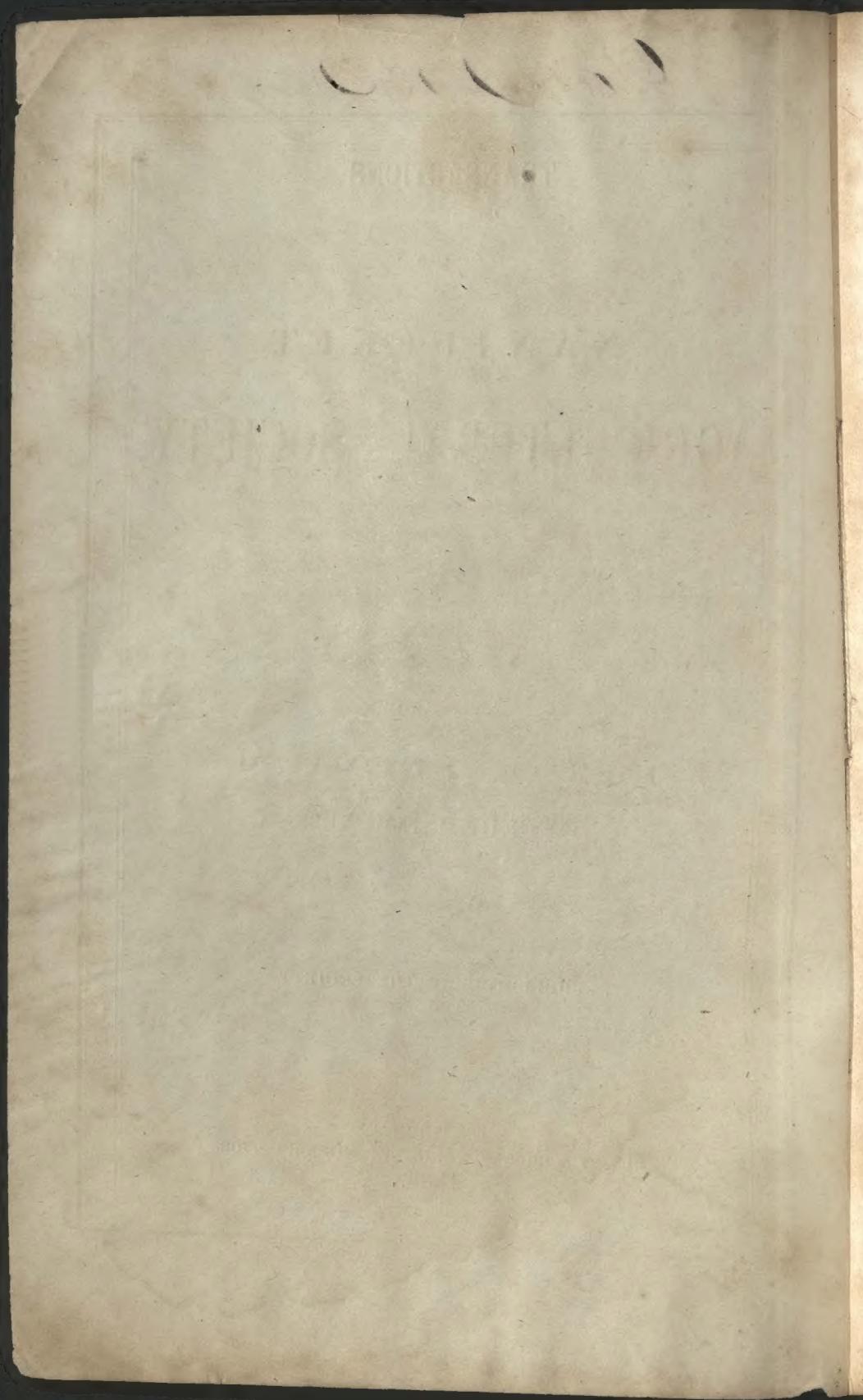
Doct: J. B. King.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
NANTUCKET
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR
1864:
TOGETHER WITH A
LIST OF PREMIUMS
OFFERED FOR 1865.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

NANTUCKET:
HUSSEY & ROBINSON, PRINTERS—MIRROR OFFICE.
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THE HISTORY

OF

THE CHURCH OF
ENGLAND

BY JAMES GUTHRIE

1811

OFFICERS FOR 1864.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the Society, was held at the Atheneum on the 24th of October, 1863, and the following-named members were elected for officers for the year A. D., 1864, being the ninth year of the existence of the Society:—

President,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Vice Presidents,

ELIJAH H. ALLEY, SHUBAEL WORTH,
EDWARD HAMMOND, JAMES M. BUNKER.

Secretary,

WILLIAM H. WAITT.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Executive Committee.

ALLEN SMITH, EDWARD MACY,
WILLIAM H. PHINNEY, CHARLES C. FOLGER,
JOSEPH M. FOLGER.

NOT HOT AMORPH

Hod earr, wælbed, wæt to godesse! Isanze, dylgus, od?
wæt hine, 2001, wælbed, to dylgus, od? an-wælbed! And wæt is
wæl-wælbed, wæt, fæst-ðe wæt-wælbed, hæfna-wælbed?
dæles wæt, to wæt, dylgus, od? godesse! H. A. wæt, wæt
—; wælbed, wæt, to wæt,

wælbed,

wælbed, wæt, wælbed,

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wælbed, wæt, wælbed, wæt, wælbed,

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WÆLBED, WÆLBED,

wælbed,

WÆLBED, WÆLBED,

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wælbed, wælbed, wælbed, wælbed,

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NANTUCKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD ON THE 27TH AND 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Nantucket Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th of September, 1864, at the Fair Grounds, opposite the County House, Nantucket. The hours of exhibition will be from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M., and the admission will be 25 cents.

PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the principal events of the exhibition:—
Tuesday, 27th.—Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions; Cattle Show; Horse Show; Sheep Show; Rabbit Show; Game Show; Fish Show; and other exhibits.

OF THE NINTH

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

OF THE

Nantucket Agricultural Society.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th of September, 1864. The attendance was very good and the receipts as large as could be expected, dependent as we were upon our own community, having failed in our efforts to make an arrangement with the powers that be, for an Excursion Week, and following as it did closely upon the Sanitary Fair, which had brought out for exhibition everything useful or ornamental, and drawn quarters from all quar-

ters, for the worthy object of furnishing supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers.

AT THE GROUNDS.

The entries of Stock were more numerous than on any previous exhibition since the organization of the Society. The increasing interest manifested by our farmers in this department, is apparent in the improved condition of the stock exhibited. Several herds of fine milch cows, and many choice single cows, among which were some mixed and some pure bloods, gave evidence that some attention was being paid to improve both the market and the dairy. To this end, the Society during the past year, have purchased some pure-blood Ayrshire, and James Thompson, Esq., the President of the Society, some pure-blood Jersey stock.

For an account of the other farm stock, together with a detailed account of the many fine horses on exhibition, see reports of the Committees hereto annexed.

The Bridgewater Brass Band, which contributed so much to the entertainment of last year, were again on the Grounds, and though not favored with so numerous an audience as we then had, their services were not the less appreciated and enjoyed by those present.

The principal feature of interest other than the show of stock, and the music, was the display of Equestrian Skill, the particulars of which we copy from the "Nantucket Weekly Mirror":—

"Wednesday afternoon an interesting exhibition of equestrian skill took place. The cavalcade formed on the upper square, in front of the Bank, and at 2 o'clock started for the Agricultural Grounds, preceded by the

Cornet Band. A long train of carriages, followed by an eager and expectant crowd, accompanied the equestrians on their way. The party consisted of Messrs. Joseph Marshall, Reuben M. Coffin, Levi S. Coffin, John M. Bovey, Leander Cobb, Walter Starbuck, and the Misses Lizzie Wyer, Mattie Dunham, Mary Eliza Macy, Hattie Dunham, Susan Coffin and Mary Abbie Hallett.

The riding on the track at the Grounds, was excellent. Owing to the high wind which prevailed, clouds of dust were whirled about the riders, which was disagreeable indeed, as a clear view of the performance was out of the question, at times. This was an interesting feature, and we would suggest that a similar equestrian performance be witnessed at our next annual Fair.

After the trial of horsemanship by the young ladies, one of the most amusing performances of the Exhibition took place. Mr. Reuben M. Coffin and lady made their appearance on the track, seated upon a pillion on the back of an antiquated steed, and habited in the costume of a gentleman and lady of eighty years ago; he with long-skirted coat, knee breeches and buckles, tight-fitting white hose, shoes with large silver buckles, and high-crowned white hat, flourishing a stick several feet in length; and the lady dressed in a narrow-skirted brown silk dress, tight fitting on the lower arm, and enormous puffs at the shoulder, a bonnet resembling in shape an inverted coal hod, and slippers covered with bead work. In this fantastic costume they rode several times over the track in front of the assembled multitude, whose boisterous mirth attested how highly they appreciated this part of the entertainment."

The track was open during a portion of each afternoon to competitors who might wish to try the speed of their horses, but there were no entries, and fast trotting was minus.

THE HALL.

The evening entertainments at the Hall, commenced with the introduction of a few lively airs by the Band, which were listened to by a crowded audience; after which, the "Glee Club," consisting of Messrs. Allen, Hallett, and Tobey, Mrs. J. W. Hallett, Miss Mary Abbie Hallett, and Misses Clara and Susie Allen, enlivened the hours with their patriotic songs and glees, which are ever acceptable, even though heard through the din of those everlasting tete-a-tetes, so indispensable on such occasions.

The arrangement of the tables, and style of decorating the Hall, were by Mr. E. H. Alley, for which he received the Society's premium. The tables, which were well filled with the choicest fruits and flowers of the season, were arranged in a circle around the Hall, affording the greatest possible space for visitors. The evergreens, which extended from centre to circumference, formed a dome, beneath which was a pyramid of flowers, artistically arranged, which was the *centre* of attraction.

The following appropriate mottoes adorned the walls: Over the rostrum—"Agriculture, Intelligence, Religion—the eternal basis of national well-being." At the North end of the hall—"Our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." On the East side—"The fall of the leaf—Autumn's whisper to the living." On the West—"God still blesses all man's labor." At the South—"Love makes our service liberty, our every burden light."

The display of Vegetables in the lower room, exceed-

ed in quality any heretofore offered for exhibition.—Pumpkins, potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbages, in fact everything in this department, was the very choicest of its kind, and was a credit to the producer. On entering the room, we beheld the following motto:—"Nature's bounty and man's industry, are alike the gift of God."

The display of Manufactured Articles, and also of Fancy Articles, was rather limited, probably owing to the reason assigned.

The Fair closed at about ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was followed by the usual "Agricultural Ball," the festivities of which were kept up until the wee small hours of morning.

WILLIAM H. WAITT, *Secretary.*

REPORTS.

Plowing.

The Committee on Plowing, have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following report:—

Your Committee regret very much that there was but one team entered; they could not compare one with the other and say which performed the best.

Mr. Charles W. Gardner was on the ground at the time assigned, with his two horses, and performed satisfactory to the Committee; therefore we award him the first premium, \$4.

For the Committee,

EDWARD HAMMOND.

P. S.—One maxim in Roman agriculture ought not to be overlooked, viz.: “Sow less and plough better”—a maxim worthy of lasting remembrance and constant practice.

Field Crops.

The Committee on Crops, in presenting their report, cannot but express their satisfaction at the increased interest manifested in this department. On no former anniversary of the Society have the fields visited by us presented a state of so high and judicious culture, or re-

turned to their owners so large a remuneration for their cares and their toils. We often hear it said that little has been done for Agriculture; that while everything else has advanced with rapid motion, Agriculture has remained comparatively stationary. Now, when we place the reaping machine by the sickle; the threshing machine by the flail; the plough of to-day with that of former years; the barns and barnyards of many of the farmers of this county, with the things of the same name, once the best of the class; the tenants of these yards, stables and sheds, with their ancestors; the hog-pens with their five hundred pounds Suffolks, with the swordfish-nosed, street scavenger of olden times; the Southdown and Cotswold sheep, giving more wool from his necklace and pantalets, than flocks used to give from the entire animal; the tillage of the soil and the crops produced by this tillage, under the direction of the farmer of the age, in comparison with those of other years, you will have the evidence of the progress made. In the face of all the taunts at the snail-like pace with which agricultural improvements are said to have advanced, we challenge the world to produce an equally rapid advancement in any other department. So great has been the change in the production of an acre, that we have been cautioned repeatedly against reporting the full measure, lest we bring distrust on all our doings. But here permit us to say, we have made no estimates. We have examined the crops in the field; we have examined them thoroughly, honestly and faithfully; we have taken into account the soil, the location, the tillage, the present crop in comparison with that of last year; we have measured one or more rods carefully and accurately, and so measured it that it would require one hundred and sixty such rods for an acre. How much any of those crops will shrink, is not given us to decide. For ourselves, we believe the shrinkage is twice as great as is generally supposed, but this is not the ques-

tion. That it will shrink, every person ought to know, and they are at liberty to make any allowance deemed just. It would give us pleasure to have the men who talk so learnedly of the ignorance of the farmer, and the go-to-mill-with-a-stone-in-one-end-of-the-bag-manner of conducting business, examine some of the farms in the county; that of David Folger in particular. We believe that any one interested in agriculture will feel well compensated in visiting his grounds at any season of the year. Well-tilled fields, luxuriant crops, and sleek stock that seem abundantly satisfied with their lot, impress the visitor with the conviction that the enterprising proprietor perfectly understands his business, and acts upon the principle that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. We do not say there are not better conducted farms in the State, but we would rest the question on this ground. Having a personal acquaintance with him and his accuracy in all the details of his agricultural pursuits, we derive much pleasure in presenting his successful results to the public through our medium, with the earnest hope that many of our farmers will realize the importance of a minute and accurate return of the expense of raising the crops, and all the material facts relative to it, and communicate freely to the Society the results of their experience.

Your Committee award the following premiums:—

INDIAN CORN.—There were four competitors for the premium on Corn. To William Bartlett we award the first premium, \$10.

To Charles W. Gardner, the second premium, \$8.

To David Folger, the third premium, \$5.

To Edward Hammond, the fourth premium, \$3.

HAY.—There was only one competitor for the premium on hay, that complied with the rules of the Society. To George C. Gardner we award the first premium, \$5.

BEETS.—There were two competitors for the premium on Beets. One of them having failed to comply with the rules of the Society, no notice was taken of it. To David Folger we award the first premium, \$2.

POTATOES.—There was but one competitor for the premium on potatoes, David Folger. Had the Committee been at liberty to award a premium for the most minute and accurate return of the expense of raising the crop, the condition of the land and all the material facts relative to it, they would have given Mr. Folger the first premium; but being restricted to a certain amount of land in order to entitle competitors to any premium, and Mr. Folger falling short of the specified amount, we could not award him the premium, but we would recommend a gratuity of four dollars for his crop of potatoes, the best your Committee ever saw. By his statement it will be seen that although unsuccessful as a competitor for the premium, he has nevertheless demonstrated the important fact, that a net profit of one hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents was obtained from eighty rods of land.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

ALLEN SMITH.

Vegetables.

The Committee on Vegetables have attended to their duty, and respectfully submit the following Report. The show in this department was very fine, and highly satisfactory to the Committee; we doubt if better grown, or more perfect vegetables, have been exhibited in this commonwealth. After a very careful examination, your Committee proceeded, and made the following awards of premiums and gratuities:—

To Charles A. Burgess, for the best collection, \$5.
To David Folger, for the second best do., \$3.
To Charles W. Gardner, for the third best do., \$2.
To Zimri Cathcart, for the best corn, \$1; pumpkins,
\$1; pushcorn, 25 cents; \$2.25.
To David Folger, premium for best potatoes, \$1; for
the best field beets, \$1.
To Charles W. Gardner, for the best barley, \$1.
To Manuel Enas, for the best carrots, \$1; gratuity,
50 cents; \$1.50.
To Joseph M. Folger, premium for best cabbages,
\$1.00; gratuity for Hubbard squashes, 50 cts.; \$1.50.
To Robert Ratliff, gratuity for parsnips and beets, 25
cents.
To Lemuel Jones, for garden beets, 50 cents.
To Samuel B. Swain, for his collection, 50 cents.
To William H. Phinney, for his collection, \$1.50.
To Edward Hammond, for five varieties of potatoes,
and gratuity, 50 cents.
To Edward Macy, gratuity for his collection, \$1.00.
To Bailey R. Cornish, gratuity for collection, \$1.00.
To James Carey, gratuity for corn, 25 cents.
To Levi S. Coffin, 25 cents.
To Henry C. Pinkham, for Potatoes, &c., 50 cents.
To Edward Macy, for pushcorn, 25 cents.
To William H. Shaw, for collection, 25 cents.
To Asa P. Jones, for his collection, 25 cents.
To Herbert Gardner, for fine potatoes, 25 cents.

Two cages were deposited in the room assigned for vegetables, one containing a rabbit, and the other, two white rats; both were interesting, particularly the rats. They are not of the vegetable kingdom, and the state of our funds forbidding, we could offer neither premium or gratuity, nor would it be desirable to have the stock of rats increased.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM R. EASTON.

Fruit.

The Committee on Fruit, were pleased to find a better display of *good* Fruit than they expected:—

GRAPES IN DOORS.—James Thompson exhibited four varieties, viz: the Syrian White, Black Hamburg, Chasselas, and Pitmaston White Cluster, which they consider the finest specimens, and award him the first premium of \$5.

E. H. Alley exhibited seven varieties, viz: Black Hamburg, White Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Fontainebleau, White Nice, White Sweetwater, and Rose Chasselas; which were very fine specimens, and we award him the second premium of \$3.

GRAPES OUT OF DOORS.—Elijah H. Alley exhibited twelve varieties, viz: Elsinburg, Northern Muscadine, Diana, Union Village, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Concord, Grape for a name, Delaware, Taylor's Bullet, Alley's Seedling, and Maxatawney; which the Committee considered the best collection, and award him the first premium of five dollars. We wish to call attention to his Alley's Seedling; it has the flavor of the Isabella, but ripens much sooner; also to the Delaware, a hardy variety, and very juicy, literally a bag of juice.

James Thompson exhibited four varieties, viz: Isabella, Diana, Rebecca and Concord, fine specimens, and we award him the second premium of three dollars.

SINGLE DISHES.—William R. Easton exhibited a dish of very large Isabella Grapes; we award him the premium of one dollar.

Henry D. Robinson, and Isaiah Folger, for very fine Isabella Grapes, each a gratuity of 50 cents.

William H. Waitt, for Isabellas and Concords, a gratuity of 50 cents.

Mrs. Albert Wood, Joseph Sylvano, William E. Horn, L. H. Wendel, Mrs. Nancy Jones, and Henry C. Pinkham, to each a gratuity of 25 cents.

PEARS—As usual, took the lead for the largest collection of fruit. Henry Coffin exhibited thirteen varieties, which were considered the best collection, and we award to him the first premium, of five dollars.

Mrs. Samuel King exhibited nineteen varieties, which were fine specimens, and we award to her the second premium, of three dollars.

Robert Ratliff exhibited six varieties; his Bartletts were very large, and we award to him the premium for "the best single dish of pears," one dollar.

To Charles G. Coffin, for his large collection of pears, twenty-five varieties, some very large, we award two dollars.

E. H. Alley also exhibited seventeen varieties, some of them fine specimens, and we award him one dollar.

James Thompson exhibited three varieties.

Wm. R. Easton exhibited a dish of Beurre d'Amalis, fine specimens; he raised 434 on one tree.

H. G. O. Dunham, Flemish Beauties, very large.

Mrs. Wm. H. Chase, Mrs. Marvin, George W. Macy, Lewis H. Wendel, Alexander G. Coffin, George W. Edwards, of New Bedford, and Anna A. Matthews, of South Dartmouth, each one dish of pears. Matthew Crosby, Jr., of Jamaica Plain, Boston, six varieties, very fine specimens.

APPLES.—Mrs. Samuel King exhibited six varieties, and we award her the first premium, three dollars.

Charles G. Coffin, Anna A. Matthews, of South Dartmouth, and George W. Gardner, of New York, each one variety.

QUINCES.—Mrs. Ann Swain, one basket very fine, 50 cents.

John D. Whitney, and James Thompson, each one dish very fine quinces, 50 cents each.

H. C. Pinkham, L. H. Wendel, and E. H. Alley, each one dish; to each a gratuity of 25 cents.

PEACHES.—Matthew Crosby, one dish of peaches, raised at Siasconset, very large, 50 cents.

Mrs. William B. Mitchell, one branch of peaches, and Mrs. Marvin, one dish of fine peaches, each 50 cents.

Mrs. Mary C. Ewer, and Mrs. Samuel King, each one dish of peaches, and Moses Joy, Jr., one peach.

MELONS.—Charles C. Folger, four fine nutmeg melons, 50 cents.

E. H. Alley, for melons, tomatoes, and peppers, 50 cents. Mr. Alley exhibited some nice-looking sweet potatoes.

WILLIAM H. SHAW,
HENRY COFFIN,
FREDERICK A. CHASE,
JOSIAH FOLGER,

Committee.

Flowers.

The Committee on Flowers, submit the following Report. The display of flowers was unusually small, making it quite difficult for the Committee to decide upon their comparative merits.

Mrs. E. H. Alley, cut flowers, first premium, \$2.

Mrs. James Thompson, second premium, \$1.50.

Mrs. J. B. King, bouquet in pyramid form, first premium, 75 cents.

Cromwell Barnard, bouquet, also in pyramid form, a gratuity of \$1.

Mrs. L. H. Wendel, for four dishes of dahlias, a gratuity of 50 cents.

Mrs. Ann Swain, Mrs. B. B. Gardner, Miss Mary E. Macy, each one dish of cut flowers.

Miss Mary S. Mitchell, and Mrs. Charles G. Gardner, each exhibited thriving pot plants.

Mr. E. H. Alley, for the best collection of flowers, \$5.

Mrs. Andrew M. Myrick exhibited a fruit piece.

Master George Andrew Myrick, a vegetable piece, a gratuity of 50 cents.

HARRIET G. CALDER,
MARY B. KING,
JOHN W. B. HALLETT, } Committee.

Horses.

STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTS.

The undersigned, committee on Stallions, Mares and Colts, offer the following report:—

STALLIONS.—There were two animals offered; one by Mr. John J. Backus, and one by Mr. William B. Starbuck. To Mr. Backus, we award the first premium of \$5; and to Mr. Starbuck, for his three years' old, the second premium, of \$3.

MARES AND COLTS.—There were two entries; one by George C. Gardner, and one by Manuel Enas. To Mr. Gardner we award the first premium of \$5. To Mr. Enas, the second premium, of \$3.

Your Committee stood undecided for some time, before making up their minds which of the two mares and colts were the best; they were both fine looking. There were many other fine horses, mares and colts, exhibited on the grounds.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM H. PHINNEY.

Family, Draught, Walking and Trotting Horses.

The Committee on Family, Draught, Walking and Trotting Horses, report:—

FAMILY HORSES.

Of Family Horses, there were two entries. We awarded the first premium of \$3.00, to Charles H.

Jaggar. This horse is a native of the island, and consequently is entitled to more consideration. The breeding of horses seems to be attended to more of late years than formerly. There have been many good, and we may say very excellent horses raised here, that have been sold abroad. Some of them have been so large, and of such fine action, as to attract attention where they have been carried. This horse was of fair size, well-broken, and of apparently good disposition, and considerable capacity to travel.

The second premium, of \$2.00, was awarded to George C. Gardner. This horse is a fair, steady traveller, compactly built, kind in harness, and may be driven by a mere child.

DRAUGHT, WALKING, AND TROTTING HORSES.

Of Draught Horses there were no entries.

Of Walking Horses, there was one entered by Benjamin B. Gardner, but inasmuch as he did not come near the standard of what a horse walking for a premium should, we did not award him a premium.

The Committee regret that no Draught Horses were presented for premium. Every one must be aware that a good draught horse is very desirable, particularly in the sandy roads of Nantucket. In many instances burdens have to be carried a long distance, and much time might be saved by having a horse capable of bearing a heavy load, thereby avoiding a multiplicity of passages.

A fast walker is usually necessary to all who require to use a horse. One of slow walking gait generally requires considerable urging, and this urging is of itself injurious to the animal, inasmuch as it worries him, and actually wears him out. If a horse be taken when young, and put under judicious training, he may be made to walk twice as fast as he otherwise would do.

Of Trotting Horses there were two entries; one by William H. Phinney, and one by George C. Gardner. Neither of these horses were capable of any great

speed; but inasmuch as a premium was offered for the fastest traveller, we have deemed it proper to award to Mr. Phinney the sum of \$10.00. The Committee very much regret that there were no *fast* horses entered. All are aware that there are such on the island, and an exhibition of their ability would do much to excite our horse breeders to greater efforts to attain high speed. We do not mean that horses should be brought on to the track *to be driven* rapidly; but what is necessary, is that the animal should be of such blood, and should be so trained as to go because he himself desires it. Nantucket can produce as good and as fast horses as any other place; but we need to introduce the right kind of stock, and to adapt our training to the exigencies of the occasion. We trust that when another year rolls around, some fast travellers will be brought forward, to do credit to our people.

COLTS THREE YEARS OLD.

Of these there were five entries. The first premium of \$4 we awarded to Allen Smith. This colt was a peculiarly fine and promising one; also of superior action.

To Arnold Morse, we awarded the second premium of \$3, for a very fine animal.

Mr. William H. Phinney entered a very fine three year old colt, owned by William Starbuck, whose beautiful style and splendid action, created considerable admiration. Also, one grey colt, three years old, owned by himself, of good size, well proportioned, and will make a valuable beast.

Benjamin B. Gardner had on exhibition for premium, one three year old colt. This colt possesses all the qualities requisite to make a good horse.

COLTS TWO YEARS OLD.

Of these there were three entries. The Committee awarded to Matthew Macy the first premium of \$3, for the best two year old colt. This was a very fine colt,

and there was no difficulty in deciding in this case. Not only the Committee, but the horse critics, generally awarded the palm to this colt.

To Charles C. Folger was awarded the 2d premium of \$2, for the second best two year old colt. This animal was well built, of fine proportions, and will undoubtedly make a very good horse.

Mr. James Worth had on exhibition one two year old colt, which will make a serviceable animal.

COLTS ONE YEAR OLD.

Of these there were four entries. To George Enas we awarded the first premium of \$2, for the best one year old colt. This animal was in good flesh, and showed that care and good feeding had done its share in giving him beauty.

The second premium of \$1 was awarded to Charles G. S. Austin. Mr. Austin has a very docile colt, which shows that it has had the gentlest and kindest treatment.

Bailey R. Cornish and Edward Macy also entered each a fine one year old colt.

SUCKING COLTS.

Of these there were three entries. To Arnold Morse the Committee awarded a premium of \$2, for a sucking colt entered and exhibited by him, and to George C. Gardner, the second premium of \$1.

James Worth also presented a sucking colt of very fine appearance.

The stock of young horses, on the whole, looked very well, but we would urge upon the people of Nantucket, to give more attention than they have heretofore done to the raising of this noble animal. The great demand for horses at the present time, caused by the destructive tendencies of the lamentable civil war in which our country is now engaged, should be an inducement to all to do their part towards making the

supply in some degree commensurate with the demand. But we want horses of the right stamp; not the ill-framed, diseased, puny, lifeless animals which are so often seen, but horses of good blood, with strong, vigorous frames, betokening that man appreciates that they are designed to be used, and not abused, by himself.

A good sound horse must, like a good sound man, have good parents capable of giving birth to a healthy offspring. The time has gone by when horse breeders can hope for success, when they take for a breeding mare one that has already been worn down by hard and laborious service. Only those animals should be allowed to procreate, which are of good form, in perfect health, of easy movement, and free from vicious habits. Too much attention cannot be given to this matter, and we enjoin upon our farmers to give heed to the teachings of all physical laws with reference to this point.

Then, too, the training is of the utmost importance. Probably no people in the world are more particular in their care of this noble servant of man, than the Arabs. As soon as the colt is born, they bestow upon it the utmost care. It is fed with regularity, and has its home in the family tent. Subjected to the kindest treatment, it learns nothing but docility and obedience to his master's commands, and becomes a part of his nature. No regular system of breaking is necessary, for it is always ready at call to do whatever may be required. Our mode of life renders the system of course somewhat different, but we may well pattern after those wild men of the desert in watchful solicitude for the young animal. The treatment should invariably be kind and gentle, and the course of training should be based upon the presumption that the colt is docile and willing to do. As in training a young child, impatience should be banished from the mind of the teacher. If the young horse is shy, a little kindly soothing will prove far more effectual than the lash; and by a resolute, but mild

treatment, his disposition may be molded as the master may desire.

The horse is an animal quick to learn, and he will readily perceive if he is driven by one who does not feel within himself a controlling power. Hence we should never allow a young horse to be driven by a person of a timid or vacillating disposition. The germ of future trouble would in that case be surely sown.

In conclusion, we would suggest that the society should procure some horse for the use of the people of the town, by which our stock may be improved. The market must for a long series of years be far better than it has ever been before, and if we would compete with people abroad, it behooves us to see that we begin aright. The best blood will produce the best animal, and the expense of raising, does not vary materially, whether a good or a poor horse is to be the result. From pecuniary consideration, if from no other, we trust that this suggestion will be carefully weighed.

For the Committee,

AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN.

Equestrian Performances.

Your Committee, whose duty it was to judge of the equestrian skill of the performers at our late Fair, report:—

That they were much pleased to have so many entries for horsemanship, viz., twelve; and as it added much to the entertainment and pleasure of the occasion, hope it may be your minds to offer additional inducements in the future to bring out as large a corps of riders as possible; and while it gives them pleasure to speak of good management of the horses, as well as the good riding, we regret having to select but few to whom we can give the premiums you offer. We award the first premium to Reuben M. Coffin, \$3; second, to Jo-

seph Marshall, \$2; first premium to a lady, Miss Lizzie Wyer, \$3; second, to Miss Mattie Dunham, \$2. All of which is respectfully submitted, by

F. C. SANFORD,
EDWARD HAMMOND,
GEO. W. MACY,
WILLIAM R. EASTON, } Committee.

Milch Cows.

The Committee on Milch Cows respectfully report that the entries of milch cows were as numerous as usual. There were a number of herds entered for a premium, and each one had in some particulars much merit. The Committee had to overlook the fact of fleshiness, so that an animal without fat, stood upon a par with a well-fed one.

Arnold Morse entered as a herd, eight cows. They were natives, mostly, and some of them appeared to be excellent milkers.

Zimri Cathcart put in five cows as a herd, which, as far as the Committee could examine, were among the good common cows.

John O'Connell had a herd of five cows, of good native stock, somewhat improved. His herd was in good order, but as flesh was not to be considered, the Committee had to look for apparent milking qualities. If Mr. O'Connell had brought us a statement of his herd, it might have made a difference in the award of premium.

Manuel Enas had six cows entered, which came fully up, apparently, with either of the above herds. They were put in a pen, so that it was almost impossible for the committee to have a good examination of them. If they had been put up in single stalls, they would have

done themselves more justice.

Edward Hammond had a good lot, among which were some half-blood Ayrshires. They were good milkers, and wherever the pure blood cropped out, there we were sure to find the most promising cow. This herd, too, was unfortunately in a pen. We hope before another year the society will put stanchions enough to fairly show each man's stock.

Bailey R. Cornish, a thorough-bred farmer, exhibited a herd of seven milch cows. He has already seen the advantage of improving his stock, and he is reaping his reward. Everything that comes from his farm is good.

Andrew M. Myrick entered a herd of six cows. These were well "bred in" with Ayrshire, and they were awarded the second premium.

William H. Shaw exhibited a herd of natives, but good milkers, and all about equally good. The committee awarded him the first premium "for a herd of not less than five cows." None of all the above herds was accompanied by a statement.

There were six entries of milch cows as single cows for premium; all but two unaccompanied by any statement.

Edward F. Easton entered two cows with his statement. His "Fanny" received the first premium of cow "*with statement*," and his other cow the second premium. The first-named cow was in the opinion of the committee the best milch cow exhibited. She was half Ayrshire.

Charles C. Chadwick exhibited a very good milker. He brought no statement, and therefore the committee could only guess at her qualifications.

After examining all the milch cows, the committee found four that seemed to stand ahead of the rest in capacity for milk and other good points. One of these belonged to Obed Starbuck, who entered ten cows; another to William R. Easton; the third to George Enas,

and fourth to Andrew Johnson. These four stood so nearly alike that they were examined fully by the committee the second time before they could decide. At last they awarded the premium to Andrew Johnson. Had statements come with these cows, the awards might have been made differently. They were four good cows, of which the owners need not be ashamed.

The premium for pure blood milch cows without a statement, was awarded to William R. Easton, who entered for a premium a pure Alderney. She is from a cow imported by David Dana, Esq., of Lowell, and her sire was a bull owned by E. M. Reed, Esq. This stock of Alderneys has an excellent pedigree. She is of good size for an Alderney, and promises to be an excellent milker. She is now but three years old.

In the stock presented there were peculiarities which incline your committee to make some general observations. With three exceptions there was not a blood animal exhibited. Neither were there any crosses of pure breed cows. The cows were what are called natives. Of late years there has been improvement by crossing with Ayrshires, but we saw none that were above half blood. To the mind of a person understanding the benefits of either pure breeds or a mixture of half and half of two pure breeds, as half Durham and half Ayrshire, or half Alderney and half Durham, these cows brought regret. As natives, they were very good. Some of them would produce as much milk, with the same feeding, as blood cows. But when you come to their progeny, how little you can rely upon it. The calf may take after a grandsire of the scrub race, or a kicking or otherwise worthless grandmother. This is why we hear continually from farmers the story of such and such a heifer being far less promising than the mother, and of the disappointment this result has occasioned. The progeny of native cows cannot be relied on. There is no certainty that they will follow in good

points the dam. And here is just the precise difference between blood stock and that which has no pedigree.

Now what should a farmer do in relation to procuring profitable stock. In the first place he must remember that his milch cows are only so many machines to turn his grass into gold. Therefore there are certain things beyond the mere milking capacity which are important. When a cow has become too old to be profitable as a milker, it is then important to profitably prepare her for the butcher. There are milch cows in Massachusetts which sell readily for slaughter, after they have ceased to be profitable for the dairy, for more than a hundred dollars each. If these cows would fatten for thirty or forty dollars,—which they would,—then the breeders get sixty or seventy dollars clear on a cow, while the raisers of poor mongrel stock get nothing.

So that the thriving farmer will look to milk first, and then to the capacity to take on flesh. A prudent merchant would pay but little for a ship that he could not at some future time repair and make valuable for some other business. So he who purchases a house, looks to see if it can be repaired without costing more than it is worth.

By what we have said, it will readily be perceived that your committee are in favor of blood stock for profit.

The next question that arises is, "among the various blood stock, which is best?" We answer this by saying that each one exceeds the other under certain circumstances. The question then with us is, which is best for poor or at least very ordinary pastures? that is, in a few words, which is best for Nantucket?

With good feed, a very ordinary cow may be made a respectable milker. With poor feed, the best cow will utterly fail. The farmer then should first look at his

own means of feeding. The Durham cow is heavy; it is troublesome to her to travel; she requires thick grass; in fact, she wants to be "up to her knees in clover," and then she will pay most richly both as a milker and for the butcher. But it would be the height of folly for a farmer, who has only poor pastures, to buy Shorthorns.

The Ayrshires are lighter on the foot, more nimble, capable of enduring severer winters and of recuperating readily in the Spring. As milkers they produce a larger quantity of milk and butter in proportion to the food they eat than any other of the pure breeds. Like all other cows, natives as well as pure breeds, they will make poor things on starvation. These however will be very good cows, and perhaps the very best, for the thin and meagre pasturage of Nantucket.

The Alderneys have three peculiarities. For richness of milk, and the butter made from it, no pure breed can excel them. Some say that they require more tender care than the Ayrshires, but, to breed in with natives that are good milkers, a very superior cow would *probably* be produced. We say "probably," because no mongrel cow will certainly produce a good milker, however excellent the mother may be. Yet to cross good natives with any of the pure breeds, the chance of getting a good milker is increased more than four fold. For poor pastures and hard winters, they are not equal, as is said by some breeders, to the Ayrshires. Other as reputable breeders, say that no cow exceeds the Alderney in hardiness. A farmer, with a herd of Ayrshires, or Ayrshire grades, could not do better than to have an Alderney or two to color and flavor his milk and butter. For a private gentleman, the Alderney is head and shoulders above any other cow.

The Devon is not usually a good milker. The Devon, crossed with our native cow, would be good for a mere stock raiser. For working oxen and the shambles, they

are very valuable. Their beef is excellent. No beef is sweeter, and none so well "mixed."

But the best milkers in proportion to their size and food, are grade Ayrshires. A cross obtained from an Ayrshire bull, and a pure bred short horn (Durham), produces a stock that for beauty, for the milk pail, and, at last, to take on fat readily, would be hard to beat. It is a most excellent and profitable stock for Nantucket, if a farmer has good pasture lots for fall feed, and raises roots enough to mess them through the winter. A cow of this kind, owned by Isaac Macy, Esq., is the most beautiful animal in appearance, and the best milker of her age in the county.

There are about fifteen thousand acres of poor pasture land in Nantucket, fenced and unfenced, exclusive of mowing lots. The climate is usually mild. From present indications farming has got to take the place of whaling in a very great degree. Ploughing the land instead of ploughing the sea has yet to be very much the means of support. It becomes all then to look thus early to the improvement of their stock, so that Nantucket may soon be as famous for its excellent cattle and good blood, as the islands on the British coast, or the valleys of England or Scotland.

We have said that care does much to make the cow. Milk is not, as the Scotch have it, all "made through the mouth;" good feeding is not all. To have your cows, whether natives or bloods, do their best, there are certain other requisites.

- 1st.—They should have a warm barn.
- 2d.—That barn should be cleaned often.
- 3d.—The cows should be fed regularly; that is, at regular hours.

4th.—They should be milked and managed with all gentleness.

5th.—They should never be forced to remain out in the cold, or starve.

6th.—They should be "curried" every morning.

7th.—They should be milked dry every time, and by a milker that milks quick but tenderly.

We will say a few words now in regard to selecting cows. They are meant to apply to native cows, as blood cows, or pure crosses, need no great selection. We only mean to allude to those marks easily found and readily seen; marks which any careless farmer may observe.

First, for Nantucket, the cow should not be over large. Her hinder quarters should be larger than her fore. She should have a large, soft bag. Her milk veins which come out of the bag, and lead along and go up into her belly about half way between her fore legs and hind ones, should be large, and the more zig-zag and knotted, the better. The whole cow should be in the shape of a wedge, her head and shoulders being thin, and the thickest part across the hips, looking over the back. It would be a good sign to have her wedge-shaped the other way, too; her head being the point, and the very thickest part from the hip bones down to the bottom of the bag, or udder. Let her have a small head, a slim tail, a bright eye, and mild countenance. As to the milk mirror of Guinon, there is no doubt; but to a person of sharp perception, and one who has looked at it and studied it carefully, it is a great guide. All good milkers have it large, and some poor milkers. These, however, may have been made poor milkers, by neglect in some way, or by disease.

James Thompson, Esq., the President of the Society, has purchased a small lot of Alderney cows, and a thorough-bred Alderney bull. Here is, perhaps, the only chance for pure-breeds, and as pure breeds are so much more reliable for profit than natives, we hope every farmer will get as much of this stock as possible. These animals of the President's are from the very best Alderney stock, and as it will be impossible from so small a lot to get pure bloods very fast, it is to be hoped every

farmer will hurry to get half breeds, and commence "breeding in," as soon as possible. You can now have your choice between an Ayrshire and an Alderney bull, and if you have but a single cow, and she a native and a good milker, the quicker you raise a half Alderney or half Ayrshire calf, the sooner you will have a cow that not only will give more milk than the mother, but better milk also.

There were a number of Galloway cows, or Buffalo cows, as they are called, and one took the premium as a milker. These cows have been generally good, but as they are of no particular breed, there is no use in any farmer breaking his neck to get the calf of one, however good she may be, for like all other mixed and bloodless stock, there is no certainty that the calf will in any way resemble its mother, except in lack of horns.

We will close this somewhat extended report with a quotation from the Report of the North Worcester Committee of 1863. "It is true that thorough-bred animals are yet so scarce that all cannot avail themselves of the thorough-bred cows, but all or nearly all can use pure bred bulls, and no man can *afford* to patronize a native, so-called, when he intends to rear his calves, and where the services of a pure bred can be had for a reasonable advance from natives or grades. It will pay the farmer when he intends his calves for veal, as the increased weight with the form will generally insure a sufficient remuneration for the extra outlay. Before closing, lest any undervalue a pedigree, allow us to state that the value of a pedigree consists in its *guarantee* that the animal *is* of the race or breed claimed, and has in itself the power of transmitting the qualities for which it is itself noted, and that the longer the pedigree, the quality being the same, the more sure your animal is to transmit its qualities. As the object of all agricultural societies is to improve our agricultural interest, it becomes a question of importance whether we offer pre-

miums for grade or mongrel bulls at all, for by so doing we are encouraging the rearing of inferior animals."

EDWARD M. GARDNER, } Committee.
GARDNER COFFIN,

Heifers.

The Committee on Heifers, have made the following awards:—

To Manuel Enas, the first premium, of \$3, for the best herd of four.

To James Thompson, the first premium, of \$3, for the best two years' old, of pure blood Jersey, in milk.

To Benjamin B. Gardner, the first premium, of \$3, for the best two years' old of native or mixed blood, in milk.

To Arnold Morse, the second premium, of \$2, for the second best of native or mixed blood, two years old, in milk.

To Joseph Vincent, the first premium, of \$3, for the best two years' old, not in milk.

To Bailey R. Cornish, the second premium, of \$2, for the second best two years' old, not in milk.

To James Thompson, the first premium, of \$2, for the best yearling of thorough-bred Jersey.

To Zimri Cathcart, the second premium, of \$1, for the second best yearling.

For the Committee,
A. M. MYRICK.

Bulls.

Your Committee have attended to the business assigned them, and submit the following report on Bulls:

There were eight entries, viz: two full-blooded Ayrshires, the property of the society, of the following

names. McClellan, 29 months old; McDonald, 21 months old. One full-blooded Jersey, Wellington, 17 months old, owned by Benjamin B. Gardner; one, age not mentioned, by Mr. Joseph Vincent; one, three years old, by Bayley R. Cornish, part Ayrshire blood; one, one year old, by Arnold Morse; one by Manuel Enas, and one by Zimri Cathcart.

Your Committee were instructed to judge only on pure Ayrshires, and therefore award to McClellan the first premium of \$20, and to McDonald the second premium of \$15.

For the Committee,
ALBERT EASTON.

Working Oxen and Steers.

The Committee on Working Oxen, feel scrupulous in regard to having properly discharged their duty, in so far as that the class of cattle called Working Oxen, were not required to show their ability attached to a load; the propriety of which did not occur to the committee at the time of the examination, it not having been practised at the past fairs holden on Nantucket. But so far as they did examine, concluded to award

To George C. Gardner, the first premium, \$4.

To George Robinson, second do., \$3.

To Albert Easton, for best three year old steers, the first premium, \$3.

To William R. Perkins, for three year old steers, the second premium, \$2.

Also, for two year old steers, the first premium, \$2.

Three other pairs of oxen were exhibited; one pair by Capt. Obed Starbuck, bright and thrifty looking cattle, but not being in the yoke, were not in position for

examination; one pair cattle by Manuel Enas, lusty, and apparently under good subjection.

One pair, by A. M. Myrick, spirited and thrifty cattle.

For the Committee,

JOHN WINN.

Sheep.

Your Committee have attended to the duty assigned them, and report as follows:—

There were six entries of Sheep; one pure blood Southdown buck, by George C. Gardner, and we award him the first premium, of \$10.

One pure blood Cotswold buck, by Charles C. Folger; we award him the first premium, of \$10.

One lot of five ewes, of mixed blood, by George C. Gardner; we award him the first premium on ewes, \$3.

One lot of five ewe lambs, by George C. Gardner, of mixed blood; we award him the first premium on lambs, \$2.

One lot of eight lambs, by Matthew Macy, of mixed blood; we award him the second premium on lambs, \$1.

One lot of ewes by Albert Easton.

For the Committee,

CHARLES C. FOLGER.

Swine.

Your Committee on Swine, respectfully report as follows:—

They have attended to the duties assigned them, and find but one entry; and that by B. R. Cornish, of one sow with eight pigs five weeks old, of the Columbian breed, to whom we award the first premium, of \$5, they being fine specimens of a stock which your Chair-

man knows by their near relationship to three "pigs" now owned by him, that they make whole hogs.

For the Committee,

SHUBAEL WORTH.

Poultry.

Your Committee on Poultry make the following report:—

There were three entries of fowls; one by William H. Shaw, to whom we award the 1st premium, \$3; one by B. R. Cornish, to whom we award the 2d premium, \$2; and one by Zimri Cathcart, to whom we award the 3d premium, \$1.

There were two entries of ducks; one by George Robinson, to whom we award the 1st premium, \$2; one by B. R. Cornish, to whom we award the 2d premium, \$1.

There was one cage of one pair Bantams, by Master Charles Long, for which we recommend a gratuity of 50 cents.

For the Committee,

A. R. WORTH.

Butter.

The Committee on Butter would respectfully report, that there were six entries of butter, five of ten pounds, and one of nineteen pounds, all of excellent quality. There were, however, degrees of difference, and after a very careful examination, the Committee awarded the premiums as follows:—

To Manuel Enas, the first premium, of \$4.

To Joseph M. Folger, the second do., of \$3.

To Charles Swain, the third do., of \$2.

To Charles W. Gardner, the fourth do., of \$1.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM R. EASTON.

Manufactured Articles.

The Committee on Manufactures, report that the display of manufactured articles was small, as usual, owing to the fact that we being isolated and distant from a market, and lacking iron, coal, lumber, and other raw materials necessary for manufacturing, are not a manufacturing people. The attention of the most of those disposed to be enterprising and industrious, has been directed to those pursuits for which we seem best adapted, Agriculture, Fishing, and Whaling with small vessels; success in these pursuits may increase a home demand for mechanical labor. We yet have some few who are not farmers, fishermen, or whalers, and who have not directed their energies in the line of destruction, to some of whom we give the following premiums and gratuities:

To Mr. James Thompson, for a very fine display of hosiery, embracing stockings, leggings, mittens, gloves, &c., the first premium, \$4.

Mr. Roland Folger, a neat collection of baskets, in praise of which we cannot speak too highly, premium, \$2.

Owen C. Spooner, ornamental rattan basket, premium, \$1.

A. E. Jenks, very fine collection of artificial teeth and other dentistry, premium, \$2.

Master Charles Rexford, accurate crayon copy of a portrait of Gen. Kilpatrick, gratuity, one dollar.

Mrs. Ann Swain, dried sweet corn, which we recommend to the attention of the farmers, 50 cents; also, preserved mangoes, 25 cents.

Master Valentine Riddell, a toy bureau made by himself with a jack-knife, gratuity, 25 cents.

Miss Lousia A. Horn, entered a toy bureau, 25 cents.

Mr. Valentine O. Holmes, plover decoys, well made and painted, gratuity, 50 cents.

Mrs. David Ray, a large mat substantially knit of rags, gratuity, 50 cents.

Mrs. J. B. King, a wooden vase ornamented with mosses or lichens, 50 cents.

Mr. Zimri Cathcart, tomato ketchup, 25 cents.

Mr. Charles W. Gardner, tomato ketchup, 25 cents.

Mrs. William H. Chase, pickles, 25 cents.

William Clasby, beach grass broom, 25 cents.

Sarah Parker, woolen yarns and rolls, 25 cents.

For the Committee,

JOHN MAXCY.

Fancy Articles.

The display of Fancy Articles was smaller than in former years, owing probably to the bountiful contributions of this kind, to our recent Sanitary Fair. Upon the work exhibited, we report as follows:—

To Mrs. George R. Folger, for a basket of fruit and flowers in wax, most *perfectly* made and arranged, three dollars.

To Mrs. Benjamin G. Smith, for two beautiful bouquets of skeletonized leaves, which attracted much attention, two dollars.

Miss Susan Coffin exhibited a bracket and slumber pillow, in worsted, for which we award one dollar.

Mrs. John J. Gardner, for a camp stool, one dollar.

Miss Lucretia F. Macy, for a tidy and taboret cover, one dollar.

Miss Phebe W. Bunker, for two pieces worsted work, of very pretty design, 75 cents.

Miss Lizzie Lovell, a bouquet of wax flowers; also, one of amaranths and mosses, and a very handsome toilet mat, one dollar.

Mrs. Orin F. Adams exhibited two worsted pictures,

a toilet cushion, book mark, very handsome tidy, and a lady's sewing companion. We award her one dollar.

Mrs. Mary P. Hussey, Mrs. William H. Chase, and Miss Susan H. Coleman, exhibited taboret covers in star stitch, beautifully shaded and executed. We award to each, 50 cents.

Miss Susan L. Simmons, a very fine bouquet, made of many colored feathers, 40 cents.

Mrs. Rebecca Enas, a union tidy, 25 cents.

Mrs. George C. Ray, two wreaths, one of feathers, the other of sea mosses, both very pretty, 50 cents.

Mrs. Charles C. Swain, two tidies, one of mammoth size; also, toilet set in worsted, and one in crochet, 50 cents.

Miss Helen Cartland, a pocket handkerchief box, very beautifully made, quite equaling an imported article, 75 cents.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Gardner, an infant's waist in tatting, very delicate and pretty, 50 cents.

Mrs. Nancy F. Jones, aged 75 years, two specimens of knit edging. We award her 25 cents.

Miss Hattie C. Ray, a worsted picture and bookmark, 25 cents.

Miss Linda F. Chadwick, a worsted picture, 25 cents.

Mary B. Gardner and Fidelia C. Cash, each aged 10 years, exhibited worsted pictures; to each 25 cents.

Very beautiful specimens of Indian bead work were on exhibition by Miss Hannah M. Hussey, Mrs. Joseph Enas, Mrs. Obed C. Parker, Miss Virginia Adams and Carrie A. Clark.

Mrs. William C. Gardner, two very beautiful tidies, 50 cents; she also exhibited a very rich breakfast shawl.

Mrs. Mary Watson, a sofa pillow, very finely wrought on black satin, 75 cents.

Charlotte M. Pease, a pair of nicely knit cotton stockings—worth considerable at present—25 cents.

Mrs. Jeremiah Austin, two quilts, very tastily and neatly made; also on exhibition, a handsomely wrought skirt, 75 cents.

Mary Eliza Macy, crocheted collar, 25 cents.

Very nicely made paper boxes, by Eliza Barney, 80 years of age, 25 cents.

Eliza Barney Macy, watch case and egg-shell tea set, 25 cents.

Mrs. John R. Macy, of Dorchester, exhibited a very pretty sontag; Miss Lydia Macy, a tidy of new design; Miss Mary E. Swain, crocheted mats and worsted cushion.

Mrs. Sarah Parker, a quilt in star pattern, very nicely made, 75 cents.

Mrs. Susan Plumb, aged 79 years, a silk block-work cradle quilt, 50 cents.

Only two pieces of shell work were exhibited; one by Mrs. Delia M. Folger, was very beautiful; one dollar.

A smaller piece by Mrs. Benjamin B. Gardner, 50 cents.

Mrs. Joseph Enas had on exhibition a case of shells, from the Western Islands.

Col. George N. Macy exhibited a picture of the Gettysburg Battle Field; an isometrical Drawing, approved by Gen. Meade for accuracy in topography and position of troops, which attracted much attention.

Capt. William Worth exhibited a picture of the engagement between the "Monitor and Merrimac."

F. Willett Folger had on exhibition a picture, framed by himself.

Mrs. Louisa Mitchell exhibited a portrait of her grandfather, painted in London, in 1784.

Miss Anna Gardner, pictures of her grandparents, taken in England in 1786.

Mrs. Charles H. Starbuck, a bouquet of autumn leaves in a cone frame, 75 cents.

SARAH W. MACY,
MARY E. COFFIN, } Committee.

Reports.

The Executive Board examined the Reports presented for awards, and gave the following premiums:—

First premium, to Allen Smith, on Crops, five dollars.

Second premium, to Dr. A. Franklin, on Horses, four dollars.

Third premium, to E. M. Gardner, on Milch Cows, three dollars.

JAMES THOMPSON, President.

George C. Gardner's Statement of a crop of Hay.

The acre of Hay that I offer for premium, was grown at Quaise, on reclaimed meadow, sanded and well manured, and sown to clover and herdsgrass in 1862. The quantity was ascertained by setting off four rods under the direction of the committee on crops. The hay was mown about the first of July, put up at night, opened the next day and well tended, put up at night and remained two nights; taken to the barn the next day. The weight was 290 pounds on the four rods, or 11,600 pounds per acre. The crop was herdsgrass, and as heavy as I ever saw. It appeared to be sufficiently cured to keep well, but I think it should have remained in the field longer before being taken to the barn.

GEORGE C. GARDNER,

NANTUCKET, 11th mo., 1864.

William Bartlett's Statement of a crop of Corn.

The acre of Corn which I enter for premium was planted on a sandy loam, that had been in grass for the last eight years. Last March I spread on fifteen loads of compost manure and ploughed it under. In April spread on fifteen loads more and harrowed it in. Planted about the 15th of May with Dr. Fisher corn, in hills

three and one-half feet apart each way, cultivated twice, hoed twice.

RESULT IN CROP.

72 bushels of shelled corn, worth \$1.50 per bushel,	\$108.00
12 bushels of small corn,	6.00
Top stalks,	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$126.00

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.

Cost of manure,	\$15.00
Ploughing,	3.00
Harrowing,	1.50
Seed and planting,	3.00
Cultivating,	1.50
Hoeing,	2.50
	<hr/>
Net profit,	\$26.50
Husks equal to harvesting.	<hr/>

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

David Folger's statement of a crop of Potatoes.

The crop of Jackson White Potatoes which I enter for premium, was raised on a half acre of rich, sandy loam, valued at \$50, and was planted in corn and potatoes last year. I spread broadcast, and ploughed in ten loads manure, worth \$10; planted in hills with six loads kelp, worth \$6; four bushels seed, \$5. As I have harvested this crop, I will make a full report.

The potatoes were planted about the 1st of April, in hills three feet apart; the seed was put underneath kelp, which, after some experience, I consider the best method of planting. I would here say that I consider hill land far preferable to sward for this crop; and planting in hills much better than drills, as we are thus enabled to cultivate both ways, thus thoroughly softening the ground, which to a root crop is very essential. I hoed twice and cultivated once. There is no doubt more potatoes might have been produced by planting nearer, but the result would not have been so satisfactory, nor

the crop so valuable in my estimation, as I had no small potatoes. All are marketable.

VALUE OF CROP.		
100 bushels, sold at an average of \$1.57 per bushel,		\$157.00
60 " on hand, valued at \$1.50,		90.00
		<hr/> \$247.00

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.		
Plowing,		\$1.50
Manure and kelp,		16.00
Planting,		5.00
Expense of tillage,		10.00
Harvesting,		8.00
Cost of seed,		5.00
Interest on land,		3.00
		<hr/> \$48.50
Net profit,		\$198.50

DAVID FOLGER.

David Folger's statement of a crop of Beets.

Accompanying is my report of the beet crop entered for premium:

One-quarter acre of land, heavy, sandy loam, was in corn last year, valued at \$40. I plowed in eight loads stable compost manure, spread broadcast five more, and harrowed; about a pound of seed was used; planted by hand. After so much has been said and written upon root crops, and especially the mangels, by those whose knowledge and experience ought to entitle them to credit, as one of the most important crops for a dairy farm, there still exists a strong prejudice against feeding them extensively. Knowing that this prejudice has gained ground among us, leads me to extend my remarks beyond the limits of an ordinary statement of the results of a crop entered for premium. After eight years experience in feeding mangels, I feel prepared to meet any objections against their extensive use as a succulent on all dairy farms, whether for the production of milk, or the manufacture of that milk into butter. The milk is

better, and the butter sweeter, and of a better color from their use than without. There is also a large saving in hay, for the cow that has eaten a half bushel of beets in the morning, will eat much less hay during the day. In fact, there is a large saving also, in the growth of this crop; as the mangels grown upon one-fourth of an acre of land, will do more towards wintering stock, than the hay grown upon four times the breadth of land, the same amount of manure being used in both cases. There are many varieties of this family of beet, but after trying several, I give the yellow globe the preference, as I think it keeps better far into the spring, than any other. I do not think the yield so large as that of the long red, but have no doubt they contain more nutriment. They should be planted in rich, mellow soil, well manured, and thoroughly pulverized; plenty of room should be given each plant, for I consider it more profitable and far preferable to raise large vegetables than small ones, and beets in particular do not do as well, if not carefully thinned early in the season. They can be readily transplanted, and it is my practice to fill in all the spaces in this way.

My crop this year would have been larger, had there been wet enough to transplant. A few words in regard to feeding this vegetable. I think they should never be used before the 15th of January; later would be better. Many farmers no doubt have been led to discard them from too early feeding.

	VALUE OF CROP.
400 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel,	\$120.00
EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.	
Plowing,	.75
Manure, thirteen loads,	9.75
Preparing land and planting,	2.00
Hoeing,	9.00
Value of seed,	.75
Harvesting,	12.00
Interest on land,	2.40
	<hr/> \$36.65
Net profit,	\$83.35

The beets cost 9 cents 1 mill per bushel.

The seed was planted about the 1st of May, and the crop harvested the last week in October.

DAVID FOLGER.

David Folger's statement of a crop of Corn.

The two acres of Corn which I entered for premium, was planted on rather sandy soil, that has been mown for ten years without the application of manure. The crop of hay from land of like description, adjoining, was this year, three tons from nine acres.

I applied forty loads compost stable manure, spread broadcast, plowed six inches deep, and planted on the furrows, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the hills, then harrowed the land thoroughly; cultivated twice each way, hoed twice, cut the stalks the last of August, and harvested the middle of October. The manure was put on the 26th and 27th April; the land plowed the 29th, and planted on the 2d of May, with yellow corn, with the following result:—

VALUE OF CROP.	
154 bushels corn, at \$1.80,	\$277.20
EXPENSE IN RAISING CROP.	
Plowing and harrowing,	\$9.00
40 loads manure,	40.00
Seed and planting,	7.00
Cultivating and hoeing,	15.00
Harvesting,	8.00
Interest on land,	3.60
	—\$82.60
Net profit,	\$194.60

After using manure in various ways, for corn, I have come to the conclusion that if a sufficient quantity is put on the land, it matters but little when or how applied. And further, from this and other experiments which I have made on our exhausted lands, I am of the opinion that manuring and thorough tillage will invariably produce a good crop of corn, if the land be not too cold.

DAVID FOLGER.

Charles W. Gardner's statement of a crop of Corn.

Having entered as a competitor for the premium for the best experiment in raising Indian Corn, I will say that the land is sandy loam, that has been in grass for the last fifteen years; last year produced about one-half ton to the acre. The piece contains about six acres; but the worms have troubled a part of it so badly, that I will enter but three acres. Last February I commenced carting and spreading barn manure, composted with peat muck and soil, forty loads to the acre, each load containing twenty bushels. Ploughed the first of April, five inches deep; planted from the 15th to the 21st of May, in hills three and one-half feet apart each way. My object in spreading the manure so early in the season is that it costs less, and that the manure gets more thoroughly mixed with the soil, and the after crops are more even than when the manure is dropped in heaps and spread at ploughing.

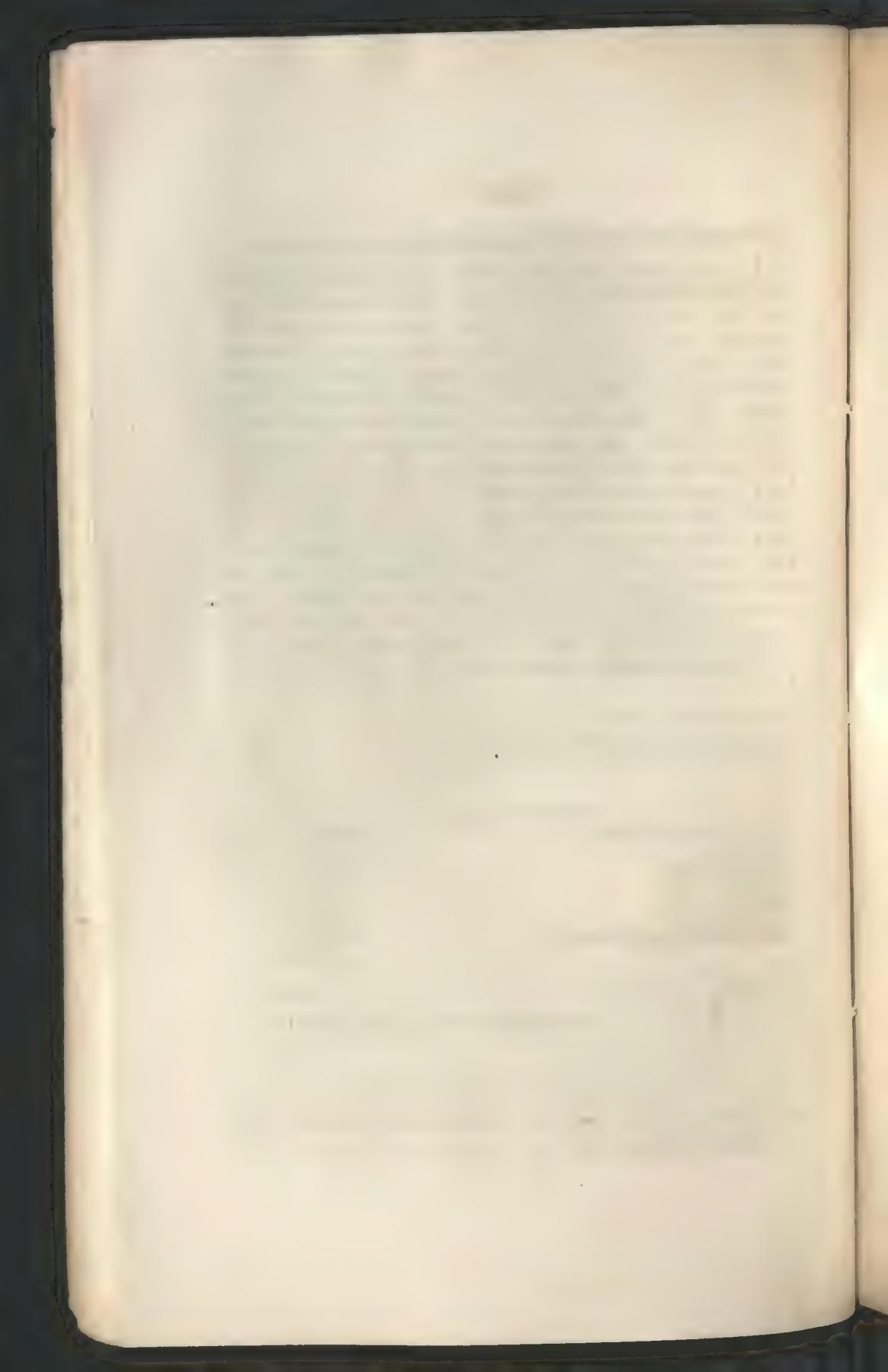
RESULT IN CROP.

385 bushels ears, worth 90 cents per bushel,	.	.	.	\$346.50
2 1-2 tons top stalks, worth \$10 per ton,	.	.	.	25.00
3 tons butts and husks, worth \$6 per ton,	.	.	.	18.00
				<hr/> \$389.50

COST OF CULTIVATION.

Cost of manure, 120 loads,	.	.	.	.	.	\$60.00
Ploughing,	.	.	.	.	.	9.00
Seed and planting,	.	.	.	.	.	8.00
Cultivating twice,	.	.	.	.	.	4.00
Hoeing,	.	.	.	.	.	3.00
Interest on land,	.	.	.	.	.	3.60
Cost of harvesting and husking,	.	.	.	.	.	14.00
						<hr/> \$101.60
Net profit,	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$287.90

CHARLES W. GARDNER.



THE NANTUCKET
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 26 AND 27,

1865:

And all persons are requested to contribute for Exhibition or Premium, all things Useful or Ornamental, which they can produce.

THE SOCIETY
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS,
For the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

OFFICERS FOR 1864-5,

Being the tenth year of the existence of the Nantucket Agricultural Society.

President,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Vice Presidents,

ALLEN SMITH, E. H. ALLEY,
SHUBAEL WORTH, EDWARD HAMMOND.

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Executive Committee.

GARDNER COFFIN, WILLIAM H. PHINNEY,
EDWARD MACY, JOSEPH M. FOLGER,
CHARLES W. GARDNER.

P R E M I U M S.

The following is a list of Premiums, and Rules and Regulations adopted for the year 1865:

F A R M S.

For the best conducted Farm in the county, two premiums, \$25, 20.

T R E E S.

For the best lot of Pine or other Forest Trees, of not less than five acres, from seed planted within five years, two premiums, \$8, 5.

For the best lot of Fruit Trees, not less than twenty in number, and set out within three years, two premiums, \$5, 3.

S W A M P L A N D .

For reclaiming Swamp Land, not less than one-half acre, two premiums, \$8, 5.

P L O W I N G .

For the best experiment in Plowing, not less than six inches deep, three premiums, \$4, 3, 2.

E X P E R I M E N T A L C R O P S .

For the best acre of Corn, four premiums, \$8, 6, 4, 2.

For the best acre of Rye, two premiums, \$5, 3.

For the best acre of Wheat, three premiums, \$8, 5, 3.

For the best acre of Potatoes, two premiums, \$5, 3.

For the best acre of Oats, two premiums, \$6, 3.

For the best acre of Barley, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.

For the best acre of Hay, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

For the best quarter-acre of Beets, two premiums, \$2, 1.

For the best half-acre of turnips, three premiums, \$4, 3, 2.

For the best half-acre of Carrots, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.

For the best quarter-acre of Onions, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best half-acre of Beans, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.

For the best half-acre of Cranberries, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.

For the best eighth-acre of Strawberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

For the best eighth-acre of Blackberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

V E G E T A B L E S .

Premiums and gratuities on Garden Vegetables will be awarded, not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five dollars.

For the best collection of Vegetables, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.

For the best show of Indian Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Pumpkins, and Cabbages, each one dollar.

To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, five dollars.

Two copies of "Harris on Insects," will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion brought into the county, and kept one year, seventy-five dollars.

For the best Mare with Colt by her side, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

For the best three years old Colt, two premiums, \$4, 3.

For the best two years old Colt, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best one year old Colt, two premiums, \$2, 1.

For the best sucking Colt, two premiums, \$2, 1.

For the best Walking Horse, tried on track, to walk around course (one-half mile) in eight minutes, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best Family Horse, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best Draught Horse, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best pair Draught Horses, two premiums, \$5, 3.

EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

For the best Equestrian performance, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

For the best herd of Cows, of not less than five, with statement, two premiums, \$10, 8.

For the best pure blood Ayrshire, Jersey, or Alderney Cow, with statement, two premiums, \$5, 4.

For the best grade Cow, with statement, two premiums, \$4, 3.

For the best native Cow, with statement, two premiums, \$4, 3.

For the best two year old Ayrshire Heifer, in milk, two premiums, \$4, 3.

For the best two year old Jersey Heifer, in milk, two premiums, \$4, 3.

For the best two year old Heifer of mixed blood, in milk, two premiums, \$4, 3.

For the best two year old grade or native Heifer, in milk, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best two year old Ayrshire Heifer, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best two year old Jersey Heifer, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best two year old Heifer of mixed blood, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best grade two year old Heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best native two year old Heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best one year old Ayrshire Heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best one year old Jersey Heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best one year old Heifer of mixed blood, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best grade or native Heifer, \$1.
 For the best four two year old Heifers, two premiums, \$3, 2.

BULLS.

For the best Ayrshire Bull, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, \$20, 15.
 For the best Jersey Bull, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, \$20, 15.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, three premiums, \$4, 3, 2.
 For the best yoke of Steers, three years old, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 For the best yoke of Steers, two years old, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best yoke of yearling Steers, \$1.

FAT CATTLE.

For the best pair of Fat Cattle, \$3.

HOGS.

For the best Boar, two premiums, \$4, 2.
 For the best Sow, with not less than six pigs, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.
 For the best lot of eight pigs and upwards, two premiums, \$4, 3.

SHEEP.

For the best Southdown Buck, pure blood, two premiums, \$10, 8.
 For the best Cotswold Buck, pure blood, two premiums, \$10, 8.
 For the best lot of Southdown Ewes, of not less than five, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 For the best lot of Cotswold Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 For the best lot of not less than five Ewes, mixed blood, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 For the best lot of Lambs, not less than five in number, two premiums, \$2, 1.

POULTRY.

FOWLS.

For the best lot of Fowls, not less than one Cock and eleven Hens, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.
 For the best twelve Ducks, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 For the best flock of six Geese, \$2.
 For the best flock of six Turkies, two premiums, \$2, 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE AND HONEY.

The Committee will make awards for Bread, amounting to not more than four dollars.

For the best lot of Butter, of not less than ten pounds, four premiums, \$4, 3, 2, 1.

For Cheese, the Committee will award gratuities, not exceeding in amount five dollars.

For the best display of Honey, two premiums, \$2, 1.

FRUITS.

The Committee will make awards for Fruits, amounting to not more than forty-one dollars.

For best collection of house grapes, two premiums, \$5, 3.

For best collection of out-door grapes, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For best collection of pears, two premiums, \$5, 3.

For best collection of apples, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For best single dish of grapes, \$1.

For best single dish of pears, \$1.

To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, \$10.

Three copies of "Harris on Insects," will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

FLOWERS.

For the best collection of flowers, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.

For the best show of cut flowers, two premiums, \$2, 1.50.

For the best bouquet of flowers, 75 cents.

For Committee to distribute in gratuities, \$5.

One copy of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee, in lieu of the premiums offered for the best collection of flowers.

HYMNS, SONGS AND ESSAYS.

For the best Song, two premiums, \$5, 3.

For the best Essay on Agriculture, two premiums, \$6, 4.

For the best Hymn, two premiums, \$2, 1.

MANUFACTURES.

Premiums and Gratuities will be awarded for Manufactured Articles, not exceeding thirty-seven dollars.

For the best lot of Boots and Shoes, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best lot of Hosiery and Knit Goods, two premiums, \$4, 2.

For the best lot of Willow or Rattan Baskets, two premiums, \$2, 1.

For the best collection of Photographs or Paintings, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best Carriage of home manufacture, \$3.

For the best Carriage Harness, \$3.

For the best collection of Tin Plate Work, \$2.

To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, if required, \$10.

FANCY ARTICLES.

The Committee will make awards for Fancy Articles, not exceeding in amount, twenty-five dollars.

REPORTS.

For the further promotion of Agriculture, and the encouragement to Committees to make full Reports, accompanied with such statements as will be of general interest and service, the Society offers additional premiums, as follows:

For the best statement of the course pursued in raising a premium Vegetable crop, \$3.

For the best Report, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

MANURES.

For the best experiment with Manure, with a statement in writing, which is to be left with the Secretary previous to the first of October, showing the kind and cost, two premiums, \$8, 4.

The following standard for crops was adopted, falling below which, no crop shall be deemed entitled to a premium:

- For Indian Corn, 50 bushels to the acre.
- “ Wheat, 20 bushels to the acre.
- “ Oats, 40 bushels to the acre.
- “ Barley, 40 bushels to the acre.
- “ Rye, 20 bushels to the acre.
- “ Potatoes, 250 bushels to the acre.
- “ Turnips, 500 bushels to the acre.
- “ Carrots, 600 bushels to the acre.
- “ Onions, 500 bushels to the acre.
- “ Beets, 800 bushels to the acre.
- “ Beans, 20 bushels to the acre.
- “ Hay, three tons to the acre.

All premiums will be awarded on the following conditions, viz.:

All persons exhibiting breeding stock, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, *at the time of making their entries*, the breed and pedigree of the animals, so far as known to them.

Competitors for premiums for herds or single cows, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, at the time of *making their entries*, the time when said cows last calved, how they had been fed, the quantity of butter produced by each (if any is made), for ten succes-

sive days of any two months, with two months intervening; also the number of pounds of milk produced on every seventh day (if any is yielded on that day), from the first day of March, 1865, to the 20th day of September following. The above rule is so far modified, as to authorize the assignment of a lower grade of premiums to herds of cows without a statement. (See list of premiums.)

All persons competing for the premiums for Crops, are required to make their entries with the Chairman of the Committee on Crops, in writing, as follows;—For Hay, on or before June 1st; for Grain Crops, on or before July 1st; for Corn and Root Crops, on or before August 1st, 1865, giving the quantity, value, location and condition of the land in the Spring, the kind and quality of manure used, with its value, the quantity and kind of seed used, with its value, and previous to the first of November, they must also give a correct account of the Crop offered for premium, its quantity, quality and value, with the whole expense and manner of its production, to the satisfaction of the Committee; and no premium will be paid unless all these conditions are complied with.

On Tuesday, Sept. 26th, 1865,

The FAIR and EXAMINATION of the STOCK, excepting Horses, will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and all animals will be required to remain in the pens until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The PLOWING MATCH will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Wednesday, Sept. 27th, 1865,

The examination of HORSES will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GENERAL RULES.

1ST.

All entries of *Stock* must be made with the Secretary, previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair, to be entitled to a premium.

2D.

All competitors for premiums, must enter their articles previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair.

3D.

All articles exhibited, must remain during the Fair.

4TH.

No animal or article will be entitled to a premium, which is removed by the owner, without permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

5TH.

All animals and articles exhibited, will have all possible care of the Committee, but must be at the risk of the owners.

6TH.

No animal or article, for which a premium has been awarded by the Society, will be entitled to another, unless it be of a higher grade.

7TH.

Upon application to the Chairman, the Executive

Committee will visit any field or crops entered for premium.

8TH.

It will be optional with the various Committees, to award premiums or not, as the thing entered for it, may in their judgment deserve, whether there is competition or not.

9TH.

All persons in the County may compete for the premiums offered; but in case any one is awarded to a person not a member of the Society, the admission fee of a member will be deducted; but premiums and gratuities, of less sums than the admission fees, will be paid on demand, to all persons to whom they are awarded.

10TH.

All premiums awarded, not called for within fifteen days, will be added to the capital stock of the Society.

11TH.

Any person may become a member of this Society, by signing the constitution, and if a male, paying to the Treasurer two dollars, and if a female, one dollar.

12TH.

All persons competing for Plowing, shall make their entries with the Secretary, previous to the first day of the Fair.

13TH.

All neat stock and horses must be kept in the county at least four months next preceding the exhibition, and all male breeding stock nine months, either before and after, or before or after the time of the exhibition.

